ANNIVERSARIES.

Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Fifteenth Amendment the Keystone of the Arch of Freedom.

Speeches by Fred Bouglass, Senators Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Stewart, of Nevada, and Wendell Phillips.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of this society was pened yesterday morning at Steinway Hall, which women in gold spectacles and who had advanced assembly was a moderate sprinkling of the colored nent. Fred. Douglass and other lights of the society occupied seats on the platform.

ter a voluntary on the organ by Mr. Sigismund Lasar, Wendell Phillips took the chair at eleven o'clock and proceeded to open the proceedings. He said that was the opening of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and he welcomed the friends of the society, congratulating them especially upon the very encouraging aus-pices under which they assembled. The whole heavens appeared bright and every sign of the times was on their side. In conformity with the custom of that body from its commencement he now invited any iriend of the cause who left moved to engage in

of that body from its commencement he now invited any iriend of the cause who left moved to engage in vocat prayer to open the meeting with an address to the Throne of Grace.

Rev. Witham Gowdell then offered up prayer, after which are the abstract of the report of the latter, from the ist of May, 1869, from subscriptions to the Standard and donations was \$12,418, bailance from old account of last year, \$1,217, making a total of \$13,635, amount expended in the publication of the Standard, \$11,761; balance, \$1,569; pledges on hand yet unredeemed, \$765; cash on hand, \$1,809; total, \$2,634.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted by acclamation:—

Resolved, That we look back with profound gratitude on all the events of the last nine years, seeing clearly how effectually all things have worked together for the promotion of justice and securing impartial liberty; and we recognize with especial satisfaction the vast stride which the nation has made within the last twe-re months.

Resolved, That we see in the niteenth amendment proposed to the national constitution the capstone and completion of our movement—the fulliment of our pickge to the negro race—since it secures to them equal political rights with the white movement—the fulliment of our pickge to the negro race—since it secures to them equal political rights with the white movement—the fulliment of our pickge to the negro race—since it secures to them equal political rights with the white movement to the standards of the proposed of the president, in his inaugura, commending the activation beyond question.

Resolved, That we said with cordial welcome the wise and statesmanlike words of the President, in his inaugura, commending this amendment to immediate ratification, as aiso his

the private citizen who shares the color of the first enampion may in the find admittance.

Resource, That though we repect to see this inhuman and Resource, That though we repect to see this inhuman and the color of the second and civil the second of th

waich Spain herself has taken in the same direction, noping that she will recognize the liberty of others while struggling for her own.

Resolved, that the reconstruction of the South resis on the education of the masses—and this on the introduction of the common school system which prevails at the North; which cannot live but in a closely settled community; hence the Now England village must be introduced at the South, and in order to do that the lands of the South must be open to purchasers in small loss. We strige the government, therefore, to adopt a small loss. We strige the government, therefore, to adopt a Resolved, That we denounce the proposition now before Congress to abolish elective government in the District of Obismbia in whole or in part, as a plot to cheat the freemen of the District of their new born freedom; and that we call on all true hearted Senators and Representatives, especially those on the Committee on the District, to see that the crime does not stain the Capito of the nation.

Resolved, That as in a government like ours everything rests on public opinion, and as the vitally important social rights of the negro will never be granted bins, nor his political rights, however guaranteed, be fully enjoyed until an enlighteen the nation, we remained all adolitonists that their work is not once unity part of the nation, we remained all adolitonists that their work is not once unity part of the nation and an analysis of the nation, we remained all adolitonists that their work is not once unity part of the nation.

past.

Rev. Dr. Reip For presented himself and briefly addressed the audience.

lightened and Christian public opinion permeates and rules the nation, we remind all abouitionists that their work is not done until public opinion, impartial and rigidity just, protects all the rights of all human beings.

The chairman then proceeded to review the past and present history of the Anti-Slavery Society, alluding to the difficulties it had to contend with and its glorious triumph over every obstacle. The most important thing now was that the President and government of the United States was on their saide. I have lived to see the day when the Board of Brokers of Wall street threw open their doors to a colored Jeutenant Governor of one of the States. The speaker then glanced at England and France under their various signastic rulers, and said that America was now far ahead of either country, for it did not know the difference between black and white. In regard to the great social influences of the future, our know the difference between black and white. In regard to the great social influences of the future, our work is not yet done. Every one knows that a great prejudice exists in this country against the irish. But he wanted to have that narrow prejudice against race removed. It was redictious to think of ioniding a great empire on one race. It could not be done. He halled as the none race. It could not be done. He halled as the triumph of unaixed democracy the fifteenth amendment. The moment the black man puts his hand on the helm at Washington we should have authorities that would dictate to Cuba if she did not do what was right. (Applause.) He thought if we had a black Secretary of State in pace of Fish we would send Motley to London with a very different letter of instructions. (Applause.) He hoped to see before he died representatives of the back race in the Cabinet at Washington. He closed by saying, "oh, when will the consequences of the anti-slavery movement get to their goal?"

Miss Lucy Stone next addressed the meeting. She said that although the slave's chains had been broken yet the colored people were not on a recognized footing with the whites. That fact went to show what remainen of the trail of the serpent that they had still to remove.

show what remained of the trail of the serpent that they had still to remove.

Mr. J. M. Simms, of Georgia (colored), next addressed the meeting. He was glad to come among them. He had been coming for twenty-two years, and at last he was there. (applause.) From the depths of his sout he could say that he was there to rejoice. The speaker then went on to depict some of the horrors of slavery. His people were still suffering and being shot down in Georgia. He could name over fifty colored men that had been killed since the expulsion of the colored members from the Georgia Legislature. He went on in rather a wandering manner to speak of various subjects, and wound up by saying that he was a candidate for the postmastersing of the Savannah Post Office, out that he would accept any appointment, no matter how exalted or humble it might be.

Doctor Parvis, of Washington, followed in a lengting address.

humble it might be.

Doctor Purvis, of Washington, followed in a lengthy address.

Several other speakers, among whom was Rev. Mrs. A. L. Brown Blackwell, followed with long and wearisome addresses, and the session did not come to a close until near four o'clock.

During the proceedings a finance committee was appointed to go among the audience to collect money to defray expenses.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

The attendance at the evening session was very large, there being present on the platform a considerable number of colored ladies, and in the body of the hall a fair sprinking of their white sisters. The greeting among the principal lights of the society assembled on the platform was exceedingly warm and friendly, the irrepressible Fred Bouglass Honizing it to some extent among his anti slavery brethren. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was present, his appearance on the platform circling some applause.

some applause.

Mr. Wendell Phillips having called the meeting to
Mr. Wendell Phillips having called the meeting to
Order, the organ pealed forth the Miserere from "li
Troyatore,"

order, the organ peaced forth the Miserere from "II Trovatore."

SPRECH BY FRED DOUGLASS.

Mr. Phillips introduced as the first speaker Mr. Fred Douglass. He said they stood to-night among the broken bones of their adversaries. Where were the political and religious arguments—the subtle arguments preached by their doctors of divinity, affirming that slavery was a divine institution, against which the gates of hell could not prevail? They were all gone. Their opponents were in full retreat, not looking for new positious. Where was slavery itself? Gone for ever. Its cloud-capped towers and gorgeous ornaments stained with blood had vanished, and it was their duty to-night to see that not a wreck was leit behind to retare the forward steps of human progress in the fluture. Slavery was an anachronism; it had died some time ago and the society should have died with it. If it had died an honest death the society would have died bonestly with it. Had it come in obedience to the enlightenment of the American people, at the call of the morality of the slaverholders themselves slavery might have been looked on as honestly dead. But in the mature of the case there cannot be an unconditional

death of slavery. It was impossible to conceive such a thing. A moment may snatch the chance, but it will take centuries to obliterate the evils it leaves behind. The selfashness and arrogance of the black remain, and while these remain and manifest themselves to the world and prevent a Northern man to go into the South, it is not correct to assume that slavery is out of the field. The society is only ab agent. Its value consists in its efficiency; but it ceases to be efficient when, like any other instrumentality, it ceases to be Orleans, Boston, Battimore and San Francisco, were large haunts of dangerous classes, and in which the civil government was only exercised by the heads of these classes. The great cad and object of the society will not be attained till the American race get bold, brave and intelligent enough to believe with Jefferson that all men are created equal. There are still great and angry questions awaiting settlement. There is woman claiming the ballot; labor demanding leisure for education and finance—destined one day to make and conclinate the question between labor and capital. These questions claim the field; but none of them can ever be settled till the question of the equality of the races be crased from the statute book. He would not feel his work done till he saw his friend Harris (colored) representing the government at St. James, and the red man represented by his own race and blood under either dome of the national Capitol. He should never feel his work and his epoch finished till he saw a people on the western slope of the Pacific who believed in democratic institutions so intelligent and courageous that they will not even dream of putting in the statute book a clause sagainst the colored man. (Applause.) Mr. Phillips having concluded at a little after eleven o'clock, the proceedings were brought to a close and the meeting adjourned.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF BEAF

when, like any other instrumentality, it ceases to be useful. But for thirty-six years it has been erecting a bridge over which slavey use of the arch of the howing is the fifteenth amendment, and when it becomes a law he would consider the propriety of discontinuing the society. He would not, however, dee de that question till he had heard Wendel! Phillips on the subject at considerable length. (Applause.) He would not now go into an argument on that point. There were a brilliant array of speakers to follow him on that point. He had one theory on the subject. That was 'let the negro alone.' That was the whole duly with regard to this question. It is always best to let well alone. The best poiley is "give the negro larging and any were resolved to have was to plane among men. Their wants were many. They wanted money. No people ever attecteded in any calling without money. The was what the negro desired. While contending for money, the negro's braip was neglected. Without time to improve they could never have a leader—without a leader they never could be an intelligent class, and while they were hevers of wood and drawers of water they could never take their proper place in the community. They must be men among men. They must have land, but in the South every opposition is given to their occupancy of land. The duty of Congress its ose chat not only shall the negroes have the right to seculities they are seen going to school, let them go. That is what he mean by saying let the negro alone. If he has means to purchase land, let him purchase it—if they are seen going to school, let them go. That is what he mean by saying let the negro alone. If he has means to purchase land, let him purchase it—if they are seen going to school, let them go. That is what he mean by saying let the way of the region of the regio Annual Meeting Last Night.

The annual meeting of the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes was held last evening at the institute of the society, No. 330 East Four-teenth street. The President, Dr. M. Blumenthal occupied the chair and the attendance of members was fair. After the reading of the minutes the President proceeded to read his annual report. This was the second annual report of the society and it commenced with congratuations to the members on the result of the year's proceedings. These results, it stated, had not only been equal, but had exceeded the expectations of the trustees, and predicted that when the system was better known to the public it would ment then went on to discuss the mehtal endowments of deaf mutes, contending that cabir intellectual organization was the same as that of other persons referring to the late public exhibition of the scholars as a proof of his assertion. The association had experienced great difficulty in finding a gentieman to take charge of the senior class, but the difficulty was terminated by the engagement of Mr. F. A. Rising, who had proved himself a most invaluable addition to the teaching force of the institution. At the present time there were twenty-three pupils in the institute, thirteen of whom were boys and the grits. The age of the oldest boy was thirteen years and that of the youngest six years, the oldest girl was aged fourteen years and the youngest seven years. The pupil who had been longest in the institute entered in May, 1867, and the most recent admission was on April 12, 1869. Twenty-two of the pupils were born in the United States and one in England. Since the organization of the association twenty-six pupils had been amitted, thirteen previous to May, 1868, and thirteen since. Of this number two had been dismissed for bad eyes and one because he was a cripple. A charter had been gained since the last report, and the association had determined to procure recognition from the Legislature. The association numbered 543 members, of whom eighteen were life members. The income of the society had been \$494.44. After the reading of the report it was accepted and 1,500 copies ordered to be printed.

The following gentlemen were elected as members of the Board of cupied the chair and the attendance of members was fair. After the reading of the minutes the

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

The twentieth annual meeting of the above societ was held yesterday at their rooms No. 23 Bible House, the Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., in the chair. The annual report was presented, from which the

House, the Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., in the chair. The annual report was presented, from which the following is extracted:—

The opening paragraph declares the principles of the Union to bear the gospel to the adnerents of a corrupt church, all the world over and to counteract by appropriate moral means and united systematic effort to counteract Kome's new endeavors to subvert the Protestant Christianity of the land; in these it stands alone. It is aggressive with Christian methods and spirit, in seeking the conversion of Rome's deluded followers, while it seeks the defence and conservatism of a pure gospel faith against the bold assaults or undermining processes of a revived and strengthened papal hierarchy. Mission agencies have been established in several portions of the world and among particular communities in the United States. The report includes brief details respecting:—1. Missions abroad. 2. Work at home. The reports are very encouraging, especially in the work abroad, and in Roman Canholic counties, particularly in South America and Southern Europe.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts to be \$111,705 46; expenditures \$112,057 31; balance in layor of the treasurer; \$351 88.

The report of money received on the foreign field had not reached the treasurer; last year they amounted to nearly \$30,000.

A long debate occurred as to the propriety of printing the report, which was ultimately carried—13 to 3—the chairman, the Rev. H. W. Beccher and a number of others having previously left.

On the motion being made, a committee to neminate officers, &c., for the ensuing year, was appointed.

A number of alterations in the constitution were reported and adopted.

The committee recommended the re-election of nearly all its officers, including the Rev. Dr. De Witt as president and Rev. J. Seudder, D. D., secretary. There were also eighty-six vice presidents named for election.

in which she wearied her hearers pretty considerably.

Mr. Phillips then rose and said we have on this platform one of the band of English reformers—

Cries of "Phillips."

Mr. Phillips—Silence; this audience comes here to listen and not to dictate.

Cries of "Phillips."

Mr. Phillips—Silence.

Cries of "Phillips" renewed.

A VOICE—Phillips is on the bill.

Mr. Phillips—Silence. Any one who does not wish to remain to hear the speakers who are to speak, there is the door and they can leave. (Cries of "Phillips.") As I was saying, there is on this platform one of the English band of reformers who has done the cause of freedom invaluable service in the past.

election.

The report of the committee was accepted, and, after some further unimportant business, the Board

ANNIVERSARIES TO-DAY.

being introduced by Mr. Philips was loudly appiauded.
Mr. Wilson said that, being in the city, he learned that this meeting was to be held, and, anxious to hear the môst eloquent colored speaker and the most eloquent white speaker on the American Continent, he determined to be present. The work of freedom, he conceded, was not completed. The fifteenth amendment must and shall be made part of the constitution. He was one of those who would give to the colored man not only the right to vote, but the right to be voted for. Even when the fifteenth amendment was incorporated in the constitution a struggle would remain through which the country would have to go. That was to recognize the inevitable consequence that followed from the first strk-American Anti-Stavery Society.—Continued—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.
American Equal Rights Association,—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M. and 73 P. M.
National Temperance Society.—Cooper Institute. ights Association,-Steinway rance Society.-Cooper Institute, American Tract Society.—Madison square Presby-terian church, 10 A. M.

PROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

table consequence that rottowed from the first strking off of the chain-spot the slave—that was to recognize the right of the freedmen to every privilege under the constitution. (Applause.) With a orier reference to Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Senator Wilson resumed his scat.

Senator Stewart was then introduced, who said
that the first duty of the people now was to ratify
the constitutional amendment. This must be the
work of the people; but success was certain. He believed that this would complete the great work of
freedom and regeneration. It was true the blacks
wanted land. They possessed the physical labor of
the South, and with that labor wisely exercised they
must as an inevitable consequence acquire the possession of land. The negroes had not only the physical labor of the South, but they possessed largely also
the political power of the South; and from the
success the blacks achieved in the past there was
little doubt that whatever remained or was withhed
from them of their rights heey would soon achieve
for themselves, completing the noble work which
the American Anti-slavery society had set on foot.
Above all things it was important to have ratified
the constitutional amendment. On this question
the administration had taxen a noble stand, and it
only required the public with the great to themselves.
There was differed by that amendment would be
qual right of all the chizens of this country. In conclusion the peaker appealed to the society to
continue the great work.

Mr. Wendell Phillips then addressed the audtience. He thought they would not find fain with
him for having left them without that speech, when
he told them in the spirit of that great rule in the
new Testament, "if you do the duty you shalk know
of the doctrine." Every man who had watched this
movement, and especially every ham who had watched
this movement, and especially every ham had any
him the doubter of the great mormal
movement, and especially every ham had bend him
him for having left them without that speec RAILROAD EXTENSION .- The trips of the cars here RALLROAD EXTENSION.—The trips of the cars here-tefore running from Hunter's Point to the foot of South Eighth street, Williamsburg, were extended to the City Hall. Brooklyn, yesterday. The company expect soon to have a continuous line from Astoria to Prospect Park.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—A little child, two

years of age, named Joseph Creighton, fell from the fourth story window of No. 298 Hicks street, about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, striking upon the sidewalk, sustained such injuries that death ensued within a short time thereafter.

A DROWNED MAN.-The Coroner held an inques yesterday over the body of an unknown man which was found on the shore of Gowanus bay, foot of Thirty-sixth street, the preceding day. The de-ceased, who was apparently about forty years old, had on a brown woollen suirt and ribbed pants of the same color. The remains had evidently been in the water for several days. A verdict of found drowned

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.-A gentleman named Henry Gilmartin, boarding at the corner o Washington and Johnson streets, attempted to com wasnington and Johnson streets, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking a large dose of laudanum. Dr. stone was immediately summoned and administered the usual antidotes for such posons and caused the removal of the patient to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. Mr. Glimartin is a resident of Keokuk, lowa, and was on a visit to this city. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

lowa, and was on a visit to this city. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

Fire in Fulton Striker,—The alarm of fire given about a quarter past three o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fames which proceeded from the upper part of Nos. 185 and 187 Fulton street. It appears to have broken out in a closet on the second story of these buildings, which belong to the Curry estate, amounts to \$500; fully insured, bouse. The damage to the buildings, which belong to the Curry estate, amounts to \$500; fully insured, Joyce's loss on furniture, &c., is \$500, which is also covered oy insurance. The lower part of the structure, occupied by Bigelow & Co., hatters, and Murtagh Brothers, dry good dealers, was damaged by water. The injury sustained thereby to the stock is covered, both storekeepers being insured in the Phenix Company.

Severely Injured During a Parental Fracas.—John H. Kingsley, a painter, was taken into custody on Monday evening on a charge of leionious assault. It appears that the acquised, who was intoxicated, quarrelled with his wife, and seizing a saucer from the tea table threw it at her. The missile, instead of striking the woman, however, came in contact with the lower part of the forenead of his might child of tweive months, inflicting a terrible out near the left eve of the poor little one. Fears are entertained for its recovery. The infuriated husband was brought up for examination before Justice Rielly yesterday, but the wile failed to appear to press the complaint. The officer arrested Kingsley, made a charge of intoxication against him, and upon the payment of the usual fine he was set free.

Obsanization of a Parsentraian Church at Argentral and Church at the Presbyupon the payment of the usual fine he was set free.

ORGANIZATION OF A PRESENTERIAN CHURCH AT
GREENPOINT,—On the 1st of March has the Presbytery of Massau established a mission at Greenpoint,
which proved so successful that a new church
organization was effected last evening. The exercises
opened with music. The Rev. J. H. Van Dyke, of
Brookityn, preached the sermon; the Rev. C. S.
Pomeroy, of the Ross street church, Williamsburg,
delivered the charge to the officers, and the Rev.
Mr. Stead, of Astoria, delivered the charge to the
people, Mr. J. N. Stearns and Mr. George Brinkerhoff deacon. The congregation having recently purchased four lots at the corner of Noble and Lorimer
streets will immediately erect a temporary piace of
worship thereon. They are at present worshipping
in Masonic Hall, corner of Orchard street and
Heseroic avenue, where the organization took place
last evening.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Discussion Relative to the Virginia Election.

Obnoxious Clauses to be Voted On Separately.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

General Banks Urging the Recognition of the Insurgents.

THE QUAKER CITY TO BE WATCHED.

Munificent Donation from the Banker Corcoran.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1869.

General Banks on Cuban Recognition— Prompt Measures Urged. Banks is said to have come out hot and heavy yes erday at the State Department about Cuban recogn tion. Tired of the delay in according belligerent rights, he went out to the Diplomatic College to urge prompt and immediate action, and in an interview with Secretary Fish is represented as having talked quite bluntly and firmly concerning the ruinous policy of further procrastination. To use the term in which the information was conveyed to your correspondent "the General gave them (Fish & Co.) a regular blowing up." The General looked to-

cial results. A Cuban Expedition Fitting Out in a Southern

day as if his mind had been considerably relieved of

its pent up ardor, and it now remains to be seen

Port.
It is known here that the Grapeshot, which recently sailed from Fiorida, is at a Southern port, en-gaged in fitting out with arms and munitions of war for the Cubans, and that several Cuban sympathizers have engaged passage on her.

The Steamer Quaker City. The government authorities here have issued in-

structions to the officials in New York to keep a close watch on the movements of the Quaker City, and it is probable that should affidavits from re-spectable parties be made that she is destined to engage in acts in violation of the neutrality laws she will be detained.

The Virginia Question Before the Cabinet.
The Cabinet to-day had a long consultation with regard to Virginia matters. It was finally determined that an order should soon be issued submitting the test oath and disfranchisement clauses of the constitution to a separate vote. No exceptions organization clauses. It is understood, however, that these may possibly be included in the exceptions before the order shall be promulgated.

Increased Dissatisfaction at the Distribution of Executive Patronage-More Favors for

Massachusetts.
The dissatisfaction with the appointments made feeling among Congressmen in the early days of and then. While a single Senator or Member remains here it would appear that this can hardly be avoided. One Senator complains that he has got nothing for his State; another is out of sorts because he did not get what he wanted, while still another scarcely turned before it is upset. There is howing all around, and the end is not yet. The indications are that when Congress comes together next December it will not be in the best of humor, except in the meantime Grant should present a peace offering in the shape of several slaughtered Cabinet officers. The latest *émeute* between a Cabinet officer and a Senator occurred to-day at the State Department. The principal actors were the Secretary of State and Senator McDonald, of Arkansas. As a key to the conversation between the Sec retary and the Senator it will be necessary to give a preliminary statement. It appears that shortly be fore the adjournment of the Senate the President, at the request of Senator McDonald and his colleague, Senator Rice, nominated a Mr. Hutchinson, of Arkansas, Minister to the Sandwich Islands. Owing to want of time Mr. Hutchinson's name was not reached, and he was not confirmed. The Arkansas Senators gave themselves little trouble about the matter, supposing that their man would be re-appointed during the recess—one of them, Mr. Rice, was so easy in his mind that he left the city to-day. Senator McDonald went to the State Department to see how the matter stood. Being admitted, he began a conversation with the Secretary as fol-

Senator McDonald-Mr. Secretary, is there anything further necessary for me to do about the appointment of my friend, Mr. Hutchinson? The Secretary (brusquely)—No. sir, no. sir. I appointed another man for the place yesterday.

This rather surprised the Senator; but still his face showed no signs of disappointment; for he had recommended another man from his State for the place, and he thought, perhaps, that the Secretary had selected him. Mustering his courage, he in

The SECRETARY (indifferently)-Mr. Pierce, sir. Senator McDonald (somewhat chop-failen, but prepared for the worst)-Where is he from 9

The SECRETARY (impatiently)-From Massachusetts, sir. not so bad. If he had been from any other State I might have had some cause to complain, inasmuch

as the President promised this place to us; but, con-sidering that Massachusetts has got nothing, has had no foreign appointments under this administration, I have nothing to say. The Secretary, evidently appreciating this remark. cast a furtive glance at the Senator, as if he meant

to say, "Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?"
McDonald feit that he was now in for it, and, nothing daunted, said he presumed the Secretary had selected some other place for his man equal in importance to the mission to the Sandwich Islands.

The SECRETARY (more brusquely than ever)- No, sir: no, sir: I have not. Senator McDonald (disgusted)-Very well, sir.

This just verifies what I have often been told by the opposition in my State, that we had no business here, and that we would not be recognized by the administration. Good day, sir.

Saying which the Senator left the department more impressed than ever with the uncertainty of

all things human, and doubtless repeating to him The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee.

Appointments by the President.
The President has appointed Frank M. Pixly,
United States Attorney for California; Bartlett Bent,
Postmaster at Middletown, Conn.; W. Prettyman, Postmaster at Marietta, Ga.; Walter L. Cleft, Post master at Savannah, Ga. Removals in the Treasury Department.

about thirty clerks were removed to-day from the once of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and several other dismissals in other bureaus are to take place immediately. The Appointment Clerk has issued stringent instructions to the subordinates in his office, forbidding them to give any information whatever concerning the removals under his super-vision, either previous to or after they have been made. The object of this is to prevent any of the parties designated for removal annoying that official with importunities to be reinstated.

Caution to Mischlef Makers.

Several of the cierks in the Internal Revenue Bureau having made themselves conspicuous by circulating reports injurious to their fellow cierks and passing from room to room for this purpose, the Commissioner a few days ago issued a verbal order, directed especially to the offenders, warning them

that the repetition of such practice will result to their disadvantage. Condition of the Pablic Debt March 1, 1869 The Secretary of the Treasury has had made up according to the form now adopted, a statement of the public debt as it existed March 1, 1869. The otal debt, less cash on hand, was \$3,525,463,260. comparison with the April statement a reduction of the debt was made during March of \$266,798. Be-tween March 1 and May 1 an advance of money was paid as interest on Pacific Railroad bonds of \$385,512, which, had these companies repaid, would have reduced the public debt so much more.

Government Deposits in National Banks.

The last statement of the relations of the national banks of New York and Brooklyn with the United States Treasury, which has just been made out by Treasurer Spinner, shows that the government is steadily drawing down the balances of the government deposits with the banks. The amount of government bonds belonging to the banks now deposited with the Treasurer as security up to date is \$2,129,000, while the amount of government deposits with the banks is only \$37,789 This is less than two per cent of securities which the banks have on posit with the Treasurer. General Spinner feels rather proud of this exhibit, and is of opinion that it will go far towards answering the statements, often made by Congressmen and others, to the effect that the Treasurer keeps such a large balance of government money with the banks that they make large profit by loaning it outside. Abstract of the Condition of the National

Banks.

The general abstract of the condition of the na tional banking associations of the State of New York under the late call of Comptroller Hulburd, exclusive of New York city, has not yet been prepared will be in a very short time. The abstract of the condition of the Philadelphia banks at the close of business on the 17th of last month shows the aggre gate of resources and liabilities to be \$80.253,005; specie held by the banks, \$163,288; loans and discounts, \$30,349,216; United States bonds to secure circulation, deposits, &c., \$14,268,700; cash items, \$7,912,431; individual deposits, \$37,950,595; capital,

aggregate of resources and liabilities, \$8,026,921; specie held by the banks, \$109,699; loans and discounts, \$3,725,240; individual deposits, \$2,894,357.

A statement of the banks in Georgia shows an aggregate of resources and liabilities, \$5,790,826; specie, \$50,000; loans and discounts, \$2,327,968; individual deposits, \$2,111,744.

Taxable Manufactures—Decision of Commissioner Delano.
Commissioner Delano decides that when parties

are engaged in the manufacture of goods of any description by furnishing material, paying for the work, &c., though not personally engaged in the process of manufacture, but conducting it through agents or superintendents, they are liable to the tax imposed by the act of March 31, 1868, on manufac-

Revenue Officers.
A letter of instruction has been issued by the Sec.

retary of the Treasury to internal revenue officers. relative to the tax on foreign capital, and prescrib ing the following additional regulations relative to taxes paid to the government from dividends, interest or profit, due to non-resident aliens prior to addition to that heretofore required:-

addition to that heretofore required:—

First—The afidavit of the non-resident setting forth his present place of residence, also his alienage and place of residence at the time when the taxes in question were withheld, and that he is the identical person entitled to receive the amount so withheld; also specifying the amount which he or the bank company or corporation is entitled to have refunded.

withheld; also specifying the amount which he or the bank company or corporation is entitled to have refunded.

Second—An adidavit of a credible person that he is well acquanted with such non-resident alien, and knows him to be the person described, and to have been a hon-resident alien as claimed.

Therd—The officer before whom these affidavits are verified must certify that he knows the persons so verifying before him to be credible persons.

Fourth—A certificate of the Consul or consular agent and other official representatives of the United States, in the country in which the affidavits are made, that the attestations to such affidavits are genuine and made in accordance with the form of the law by duly authorized officers.

Fifth—When application is made by a bank company or corporation satisfactory proof will be required of the fact that said bank, &c., has paid to a non-resident alien or his legal representative the sum withheld from him under section 120 or section 122 of the act of June 30, 1864,

Sixth—When application is made directly to the Commissioner of internal Revenue by a non-resident alien he will be required to prove that by the insolvency of the bank, company or corporation by which the amount of tax was withheld or other sufficient cause, he is unable to obtain payment from such bank, company or corporation.

Seventh—In all such cases evidence of receipt of the money by the United States required by existing regulations on the subject of refunding must be furnished. In case of the death of a non-resident alien the facts relating to him herein above required to everified by his own affidavit shall be established by the affidavit of the legal representative of the estate of the decased or other credible person cogn zant of the facts of the case, with the same corroborative evidence as is above required.

Payment of Arrears of Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued the fol-

Payment of Arrears of Pensions.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1869.

The act of July 27, 1808, provides as follows:—

SECTION 6.—And be it further enacted, That all pensions which have been granted in consequence of death occurring, or disease contracted, or wounds received since the 4th day of March, 1861, or may hereafter be granted, shall commence from the discharge or from the death of the person on whose account the pension has been or shall hereafter be granted; provided that the application for such pension has been or shall hereafter be fired with the Commissioner of Pensions within five years after the right thereto shall have occurred; except that applications by or in behalf of hasane person and children under sixteen cears of age may be filed after the expiration of the said five years. It previously thereto they were without guardians or other proper legal representatives. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to give public notice of the contents of the forecoing section, particularly at the offices of the several pension agencies, and upon any application that such person is so entitled to be pald, or cause to be pald to him all such arrears of pensions as he may be entitled to under the making application for arrears of pension under this and preceding sections.

Application for arrears under the above sections.

Application for arrears under the above sections should be made by the claimant, who should forward to this office a letter in form as follows, sending herewith their pension certificate. The attention of attorneys and claimants is called to the percemptory language of the last clause of section seven:—

Comn

The Eight Hour Law-Its Effects Upon Future Elections.
The few Senators and Members who remain here

are trying to get a revision by the administration of Eight Hour law. The sharp politicians outside the Cabinet are fearful that the policy which has been adopted on this subject will operate against the republican party at the elections next fall if it is not reversed before that time. General Banks ter at the Navy Department on the subject, and tried to impress upon the Admiral that Con-gress in passing the law did not mean that there should be a corresponding reduction in the wages of the government employes. The Admiral said he had no doubt of the intention of Congress in passing the law, but there was the opinion of the highest law officer of the government, and they could not well get behind that. Banks also saw the President on the same subject, but got little satisfaction.

Government Sales of War Material—Specula-tions Concerning its Destination. Since it became known that the government would sell the surplus war material on hand to whoever wanted to purchase it several proposals have been made for cannon, ammunition and rifes by parties who have cash wherewith to buy. Within a few days some of these proposals have been accepted and a considerable amount of material disposed of. It is not known who were the purchasers, as no questions were asked. The government looks upon the trans-action as a mere matter of bargain and sale, and does not feel bound to satisfy itself whether the arms and ammunition purphased are to be used by

the Spaniards against the Cubans or by the Cubans against the Spaniards. It is sufficient for the gov-ernment that it gets a fair price for its material. There is much speculation as to where the arms that have been sold are to be used. Of course Cuba is fixed upon in the minds of those who happen to know of the matter as the destination of the war material, though some mention Peru. The Cuban agents here do not seem to know anything about it, and probably they do not. The government is still

stuff with which it is willing to part. Western Mail Contractors Fined.
Information coming to the knowledge of General Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General, that certain Western contractors were in the habit of throwing of the mails in order to make room for passengers, he has fined two of them in the sum of \$1,000 each, and will apply this rule in all similar cases. The department will also withhold pay in every instance where the trip is not performed no matter what may be the cause. The Corcoran Art Gallery-A Munit

Donation.

W. W. Corcoran to-day executed the deed transferring to the board of nine trustees the building erected by him some years ago near the War De-partment for an art depository, together with the ground on which it is situated and all the back rents due on account of its use and occupancy by the government as the Quartermarter's Department, to be held by them in perpetuity as a free picture gal-lery for the city of Washington. He has also donated his large collection of paintings and other works of art. The value of the property is estimated at a million dollars. It is stated that August Belmont, of New York, has written to Mr. Corcoran authorizing the trustees, when they shall have entered upon their trust, to choose from his collection twelve pictures, which he will thereupon convey to them, to be added to the gallery here as the "Bel mont contribution."

The Coaling Station at St. Thomas to be Abar doned.
Owing to the high charges by the authorities of

St. Thomas for the use of a United States coal depot at that station, this government has, as a matter of economy, taken measures to transfer the coaling station to Samana Bay.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mrs. Dr. Walker on the Rampage-She Insists that she Shall Have an Office Under

Government.

[From the Washington National Republican, May 11.]

Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker, one of the most earnest advocates of "woman's rights" in this city, asserted one of her rights yesterday with a vengeance. In order to relieve his ante-room of its crowd of office-seekers Postmaster General Cresswell yesterday morning threw open his doors and invited all to interviews. Among others who entered was Mrs. Dr. Walker, who was dressed in the inevitable "Bloomer" costume. She has been seeking an appointment from all the officials, from the President down, and has on more than one occasion annoyed heads of bureaus in the Post Office Department with her importunities.

Failing to accomplish her object there she took

Failing to accomplish her object there she took advantage of the general reception to present her claims, to the Postmaster General himself. Having secured his ear in her turn, some preliminary conversation took place in a maid tone, but as Mr. Cresswell's answers did not suit the fair doctor she "let her angry passions rise," and "sailed in" in approved style, when about the following dialogue ensued:

Mrs. WALKER—I tell you I must have an appointment. I am as deserving of it as any one cise, and insist that my claims shall be recognized.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL (very calmly)—But I have told you there are no vacancies.

Mrs. WALKER (anappishly)—Well, then, make one. The POSTMASTER GENERAL—I cannot. All the positions are filled; and, besides, the ladies in the department would object to your being placed in a room with them.

Mrs. WALKER (with gestures)—They do! Well, then, turn out some of the rebels and put me in. I have always been loyal. Failing to accomplish her object there she took

Mrs. Walker (with gestures)—They do! Well, then, turn out some of the rebels and put me in. I have always been loyal.

The Postmaster General (quietly)—I was not aware that there were any rebel women in the de-

The POSTMASTER GENERAL (quietly—I was not aware that there were any rebel women in the department.

Mrs. WALKER—Well, I know it.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL—If you will give me a list of them I will attend to them at once.

Mrs. WALKER—I cannot give a list now, nor can I name them; but if you will iet me in the department I'll soon flied out who they are.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL (evidently desirous of terminating the interview)—I have given you my answer with reference to your appointment.

Mrs. WALKER—But the answer is not sufficient for me. I must have the appointment, because I am entitled to it. If the women object, put me in an office with the men; I am not airial of them, and besides I am perfectly competent to do a man's work.

Mr. Cresswell at this point condescended to explain so his persistent visitor that he was limited by law to a certain number of appointees; that the number of females to be employed was specified, as also the number of males, and that there were no vacancies.

Airs. Walker insisted, however, that a vacancy should be made for her even if some male biped was displaced, and had much to say about her loyalty, her army record, &c., in support of this claim. Her manner was unladjike and offensive throughout, and the wonder is that the Postmaster General did not order her from his presence perempority, but he was dignified and composed throughout, and aithough much annoyed, did not for a moment lose his temper or do an act unworthy of the gentieman. As Mrs. Walker inside the known advocate of "woman's rights by her course to-day than all its enemies could have accomplished."

Just before herinterview with Mr. Cresswell, Mrs. Walker forced a conversation with General Banks, who was in the room, and was so bosterous and vehement in her language that Mr. Banks was compelled to request her to be quiet and to inform her intents the was doing a positive injury to herself and

vehement in her language that Mr. Banks was compelled to request her to be quiet and to inform her that she was doing a positive injury to herself and her cause by the course she was pursuing.

This is not the first raid Mrs. Waiker has made on the department. Only a few days ago she outraged all sense of propriety by her conduct in one of the cierk's offices, and subsequently in the room of the Sixth Auditor. She says she is determined to have an office, and will annoy heads of derartments with her importunities until she gets one.

A Splendid Church to be Efected Near 100th Street and Broadway.

Fairs seem to be the mode now. The near approach of the festival season does not hamper them In the least, because there are so many enterprises that require the valuable support of the feminine hand and brain. Among these noteworthy movements is the fair now in progress at the church of "The Holy Name of Jesus," corner of Ninety-seventh street and Broadway. Tais house of worship is the church of the parisa, the parish itself only having been set out some eight months ago. Territorially it is one of the largest on the island, being bounded on the south by Seventy-fith street, on the north by 115th street, on the east by the North river. The fair opened on Monday afternoon, and, together with some pecuniary contributions, realized on that day the sum of \$2,000. It is neld in the wooden building now temporarily used as the church, of a capacity capable of seating 600 persons, and which now stands on the site of the future proposed edince. The room is beautifully and tastefully hung with the American flag and the Union Jack, and the tables are decorated with numerous and gay colors. Upon entering, the first impression made upon the eye, indeed also upon the susceptible palate, is a table loaded with all the sweets and distilled fineries that emanate from gastronomical New York. Pyramidal cakes, claborately covered by the art of the confectioner with a thousand fantastic shapes and tempting ornaments, salads that would docredit to the freshest arrival from Paris, boned turkeys, preserves and other sweetmeats that might do honor to the taste of any of Bulwer's epicurean characters appear in profusion. The other tables are profuse in personal trinkets, begulærie, tonet articles, china sets, silver ware, plaster casts, bas reliefs, furnishing goods and other articles of a similar character. The tables all look neat and inviting and are presided over by Mirs. Matthew T. Brennan, Mrs. F. Mott, Miss Casey and Miss Dowd. The fair has opened very anispiciously and its projectors and promoters are very sanguine that the erection of the new church, for which it has been instituted to further, amounts to an accomplis in the least, because there are so many enterprises that require the valuable support of the feminine

THE BROADWAY FIRE.

The Losses and the Insurances.

The fre which broke out in the building No. 520
Broadway on Monday night, an account of which
was given in yesterday's HERALD, was quite an ex-Broadway on Authors and the losses seem to be far greater than it was supposed at first they would be. The second, third, fourth and fifth floors, occupied by L. and M. Glaser, had on hand at the time of the fire a stock valued at between \$90,000 and \$100,000, which was insured for \$50,000. The damage incurred, at a rough estiminate, is given as about \$50,000. The firm are insured in the following companies:—Greenwich, \$2,500: Lumberman's, Chicago, \$5,000: Phenix, \$2,500: Lumberman's, Chicago, \$5,000: Phenix, \$2,500: Lumberman's, Chicago, \$5,000: Stool: Phenix, \$2,500: Putnam, \$2,500: Glavarance Company, State of Pennsylvania, \$2,500 (faxures); Mechanics and Traders', \$2,000; Home of Hartford, \$2,500: International, \$5,000; Williamsburg City, \$5,000: Rellef, \$5,000; Albany City, \$0,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, \$2,500; Columbia, \$5,000; Market, \$5,000—total, \$2,500; Columbia, \$5,000. ourg City, \$5,000; Relief, \$5,000; Atlantic, Brooklyn, \$3,000; Insurance of North America, Philadelphia, \$2,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, \$2,500; Albany City, \$2,500; Columbia, \$5,000; Market, \$5,000—total, \$62,500.

The first floor and basement, occupied by Kingsbury, Abbott & Co., was insured for \$152,000 on stock and fixtures.

The insurances of the other firms cannot as yet be ascertained.